

CONVICTS IN U. S. JAILS TO SHARE IN DIVIDENDS

Gregory Will Put Federal Prisons on Co-operative Basis.

WILL SELL PRODUCTS TO ARMY AND NAVY

Attorney General Hopes to Aid Families of Prisoners by New Plan.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 29.—Four thousand convicts in Federal prisons will work for themselves and their families in big co-operative industries having for their principal markets the army and navy of the United States. Attorney General Gregory announced plans for such a scheme to-day. He hopes to

have it in operation within two years. The Attorney General returned to-day from a careful inspection of the Atlanta Penitentiary. He visited the prison without a word of warning to the officials. His chief aim for the immediate future is to complete the necessary dormitories in Atlanta so that the government can take care of all its prisoners in its own institutions.

"At present," said Attorney General Gregory, "there are about 1,200 prisoners in Atlanta, 1,500 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and 250 at McAlester, Okla. of the coast of Washington. Then there are from 600 to 700 in various state institutions, for whom the government is paying the states 4,000 Convicts Concerned."

"That system is open to many objections, and we hope, probably in a year and certainly in eighteen months, to have all of the prisoners, say 4,000, in government operations. What has suggested the idea of the men working for themselves and families, at least to some part of their earnings, is to send to their families each month, in the necessity for a radical change in their employment as soon as the new buildings at the institutions are completed."

"These new buildings are being built to house and provide workshops for the convicts now in state institutions, and are being built almost entirely by prison labor. So that when they are completed we must find work for 40 per cent of the prisoners, who have been doing nothing except in connection with the new buildings."

"What I am now planning for them to do is to make things which can be bought by the army and navy. In planning for them to make goods for the government I do not think that I am advancing any radical or original idea, but it has never been applied to Federal prisoners to any extent, and I think it would be a good thing, not only from an economic point of view, but from a moral one as well."

"The only fair way in which to divide what might be termed the surplus earnings of the men, or the dividends, would be to establish a sort of co-operative industry in the Federal institutions. If the profits were prorated on a piecework basis it would be fine for the men making shoes for the navy, or tents for the army, which, by the way, are the two principal markets. I have in mind for this surplus work, but it would be hard on the men working on the prison farms, who supply the food for the other convicts. The money would be paid into the institution through the sale of their products, but, as a matter of fact, money would be saved, as without this work the institution would have to buy food in the market for the prisoners."

"So that the fair way to divide the 'dividends' would be to put the whole institution on a co-operative basis. I have not figured closely enough to see how much a month the share of each convict would be, but I think it would be a substantial sum, and one which would doubtless be of great help to him or to other dependents he might have."

SOCIETY AT GAS HEARING

Lenox, Mass., June 29.—The Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Company has been hearing to-day in the town hall on petitions of the most prominent cottagers of Lenox for reductions in the rates of the Lenox Water Company and the Lenox Electric Light Company, the petitions alleging the rates to be excessive. The cottagers also opposed the issue of new capital stock to the water company. After the hearing the commission ordered the water company to employ engineers to find a new water supply, holding the present supply inadequate, and to put meters on the lines of all consumers. The electric light company was ordered to prepare a new tariff.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren has issued invitations for a dance at the Lenox Club on Monday evening, July 5.

Mr. and Mrs. David E. Dana were hosts at dinner to-night at Birchwood and later entertained their guests at a Pittsfield theatre.

10,000 WILL SEE MISS CLARK WED

All Missouri Invited to Marriage of Speaker's Daughter To-day.

IN GOTHIC TEMPLE, UNDER LOCUST TREE

Every Home in Bowling Green Open to Guests, and Many Gifts Displayed.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Bowling Green, Mo., June 29.—A reproduction of a Gothic temple, built under a locust tree in the midst of a mass of hollyhocks of every color, on the lawn of the home of Speaker Champ Clark, will be the scene of the wedding to-morrow afternoon of Miss Genevieve Clark and James M. Thompson, son of New Orleans.

Ten thousand persons are expected to witness the marriage, as Speaker Clark and his wife have issued a general invitation to all Missourians. Three thousand guests already have arrived, and to-morrow morning the main throng will come by automobile, train and wagon.

Public and private buildings are decorated with the Stars and Stripes and every home here has been thrown open to the guests. The Clark family is very popular in this section, and every one is taking a personal interest in the wedding of the daughter of the Speaker, for every one has known and loved her since her childhood.

Hundreds of presents have been received, and these were displayed to-day at the Clark home, where open houses were held. Speaker Clark, his son Bennett, Mr. Thompson, Governor Major of Missouri and other men sat on the front veranda, erected the guests and sat there inside, where Miss Clark, a pretty young woman, and her mother, in a white muslin dress with black polka dots, presided, with several of Miss Clark's girl friends and some of the matrons of Bowling Green.

Everything was informal. The women of Pike County baked scores of wedding cakes and brought them in to-day in silver containers, sent by the President; the bear-foot silver basket from the Missouri delegation in Congress; the diamond necklace, from Congress; the silver basket sent by Governor Major; the huge silver service from the Washington newspaper men; the silver service from the staff of "The New Orleans Item," of which Mr. Thompson is publisher; the silver plaques, a reproduction of the front page of "The Item," sent by the New Orleans newsmen; and hundreds of other presents, most of them in silver, crystal and cut glass, and many other household articles sent by humbler friends of the bride.

Practically every member of the Missouri, Illinois and Iowa Congresses, and many other members of Congress will be here.

Huge tables have been erected in the Clark home and on the veranda, and simple but delicious supper will be served. There will be no intoxicating liquors, because, as the Speaker announced, Bowling Green is a "dry" town.

The clouds darkened the otherwise bright day for the bride-elect. Mrs. Eliza Johnson, eighty-eight years old, an old neighbor and friend of the family, who had taken a great interest in the wedding preparations and who had hoped to be present at the ceremony, died yesterday and was buried to-day. Another old friend, Joe Tapley, also died last night, and this morning the Speaker and his daughter slipped away from the merry crowd at the Clark home and visited each of the bereaved homes to offer condolences.

CORRECTED TRIAL ERROR, SAYS SLATON

Continued from page 1

ple went up and down the streets driving all negroes before them. Yet no one condemned New York for that. In Coatesville, Penn., they burned a negro to death, but the people of that state are not condemned for that. Nor are the people of Atlanta or of Georgia to be condemned by those on the outside for the actions of the crowds in Atlanta.

"The truth is that those mob stories printed here in the North were fearfully exaggerated."

"It was just as much exaggeration as the story telegraphed out that I had slipped out of Georgia. I did not slip out of Georgia. I did not sneak out. Make it clear that I am not that kind—the kind to slip out of my native state. I was advised to leave quietly—that I might be shot or the train dynamited."

"I said yes; any man might be shot from behind, or any train blown up, but that I was going to leave Atlanta in broad daylight, just as I always had—and I did. I walked out Atlanta just as I always did, and as I will as long as God gives me the use of my limbs. Atlanta's no mining camp."

Just the same, though Mr. Slaton did not know it, he was under heavy guard from the time he left Atlanta until after his train left Washington. At Atlanta a large party of friends saw himself and his wife leave for the north. Several of these rode a considerable distance with him, the last one leaving the train just before he retired at night. The guards, four of whom had berths in his car, stayed on.

Guarded on Train.

In addition the train crew took every precaution to guard the Slatons from any possible annoyance. Those who asked the Pullman conductor or porters for the Governor found them ignorant of his whereabouts until Washington was reached. There they were met by friends, among them Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

Leaving Washington, their privacy was again made secure until West Philadelphia was reached. There a few newspaper men saw Mr. Slaton for the first time. Those who tried to see him at points near New York were told he had left the train in Philadelphia. As a matter of fact, he had lain down for a nap to "make up for a little of the rest I have lost lately." At Newark he was up again, showing no signs of the great strain through which he had passed, when with Mrs. Slaton, he welcomed me to their stationroom.

"I was coming north earlier, I had planned to come earlier," he began, "but you see I couldn't leave while the trouble was on. It would have looked too much like running away."

THE SPEAKER'S DAUGHTER WEDS TO-DAY.



Miss Genevieve Clark and her brother, Bennett C. Clark, in their Missouri home.

WAR REVISES LISTS IN SOCIAL REGISTER

Summer Edition Shows 75 Per Cent of Families Usually Abroad Now in U. S.

The Summer Social Register, just out, containing the addresses of 10,024 families in the prominent cities of the country, shows the great changes brought about by the war. While last year 878 families were listed in foreign residences or banking addresses, this year there are only 208, a reduction of 75 per cent. Last year 852 families were abroad after April 1. This year the departures of only 44 are recorded,

and foreign arrivals have dwindled from 287 to 27.

There are noted 6,391 residences inland, an increase of 12 per cent over last year, and 3,981 families are at the seashore, a slight reduction over last year. Of those who are spending the summer inland Lenox claims 62; Bernardsville, Morristown and that section of New Jersey, 145; the Adirondacks, 166; and 227 families are in Canada. Of the sojourners by the sea there are 1,380 on the New England coast, exclusive of the Cape Cod section, 121 on Newport and Narragansett, where there are 326. On the north shore of Long Island there are 438 and on the south shore 528. On the west shore of Long Island, there are 301 families, and 495 are along the Jersey coast. The fairs at San Francisco and San Diego have taken many Eastern families west for the summer.

The families summering on their yachts number 142 and their addresses may be found care of the New York Yacht Club, under which their yachts are recorded. In the connection, at the back of the register appear the names of 463 steamers, 110 schooners and 175 sloops, arranged in alphabetical order opposite the name of the owner.

There are also noted in the register the marriages of 830 persons since April 1, as compared with 650 last year, an increase of more than 25 per cent. There are recorded the deaths of 220 men and 151 women as compared with 175 men and 153 women last year.

The register comprises the summer addresses of socially prominent persons of the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Providence, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Paul, Seattle, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Portland, Dayton, San Francisco, Buffalo, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Richmond, Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta, Charleston and Savannah.

His intention of appearing before me in the case, I said: 'Sally, I reckon I am taking my life in my hands in commuting this sentence. It sure will cause some commotion.'

"Well, Jack," said she, 'I guess we had better commute and take chances on the commotion.' You see, Mrs. Slaton is the granddaughter of one of Georgia's greatest Governors, who was not afraid to fight for his convictions. He fought eight duels with land grabbers whose plots he opposed. Once he laid for hours within three feet of one of his opponents in a duel, dead, unable to move himself. He's buried in Arlington.

"Take the case against Frank. It rested on suspicion and the story of the negro, Conley. Conley was a proved thief, perjuror and forger. He told story after story that was in evidence at the trial. The detectives had him on the grill every day for weeks. They would come back to him and say that something in his story did not fit with the facts. The story was done repeatedly."

"For example, he first had the girl's body put in one kind of a sack. When he found that was not good enough, he said it was in some bed ticking. Now, there was no bed ticking in that factory. It would have been as much on a place as an orange grove in a factory. On the very last day he was on the stand he said this:

Attacks Negro's Testimony.

"First he had said that the murder notes were written on a Friday at the dictation of Frank. When it was pointed out to him that Frank could not have known that Mary Thorne was at the factory on Saturday at that time he changed his story and said he was told to write the notes on Saturday. All the way through the case he was doubtful as to what his last moment Conley said it was in Frank's safe. No one else saw it there."

"The idea prevails that Frank was wealthy. As a matter of fact, he earned \$150 a month, and I know that the reason he and Mrs. Frank did not attend the opera in Atlanta was because they did not have the wherewithal to spare."

Race Not Considered.

"The action of the Jewish people in standing by Frank was nothing more nor less than if I, finding you in danger of your life in Japan because a Jew named Mimic, and his descendants are among the most prominent people in Georgia to-day. The president of the Board of Education in Atlanta and the vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, the man who will probably be the next president of that body, is a Jew."

"The question of race did not enter into my mind. I would not permit a Patagonian or a nigger to be hanged on the evidence they had against Frank. I believe in hanging. No doubt about that. I have stood against some powerful petitions and insisted upon letting the law take its course. But it should assault a poor and defenseless man to be hanged."

"That reasonable doubt would not down," Mrs. Slaton suggested.

"It was always there," said the ex-Governor.

"Finally, when I had gone all through the papers in the case, the thousands of sheets of evidence, and I can repeat

the evidence of every person in the case, I said: 'Sally, I reckon I am taking my life in my hands in commuting this sentence. It sure will cause some commotion.'

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GREENHUT DREW PAY ON EVE OF FAILURE

Merchant Makes Admission About Himself and Son at Bankruptcy Hearing.

While appearing as a witness in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by its creditors against the Greenhut company, Captain J. B. Greenhut testified that he was solvent, and then tried to explain certain transactions of his firm in answer to questions by Selden Bacon, counsel for the plaintiffs.

After having acknowledged that the Monmouth Securities Company, a subsidiary of the Greenhut Company, was practically a family affair, in which all of its natives held stock, Greenhut admitted that on the night before the bankruptcy petition was filed he and his son both drew their salaries for the year.

Regarding the condition of his firm, Greenhut reluctantly announced that it had sustained losses, and that in the first three years of its existence was not run at a profit. When asked how a balance sheet prepared by the firm in December, 1910, showed a profit of more than \$7,000, he repeated his story of the losses, but added that they had been made up. When questioned regarding the value of his real estate, Captain Greenhut remarked that it would total about \$3,740,000.

MISS DANIELS WED UNDER ROSE ARCH

Becomes Mrs. Stanley B. Thorpe in St. Stephen's Church—Miss Smith a Bride.

Miss Miriam Gay Daniels, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Herbert Daniels, of 103 West 122d Street, was married to Stanley Bertrand Thorpe, of this city, yesterday afternoon in St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street. The church was decorated with palms, ferns and white peonies, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Van de Water under an arch of rambling roses. There was no reception.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a short gown of white satin with bouffant of white lace, and her tulle veil fell from a cap of duchesse lace, which was worn by her mother at her own wedding. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Corinne A. Sherman was the maid of honor. She was dressed in pink figured silk and a picture hat trimmed with pink roses. Her bouquet was of rambling roses. Ruth Winslow, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Winslow, and Mrs. Augustus, of 121 West 122d Street, carried a wreath of flowers in her hair, and she carried a basket of rambling roses.

David Wesson, of Montclair, N. J., was best man, and the ushers were Edward Van Zandt, Everett Thorpe, Meredith Langstaff and Robert H. Gay.

The marriage of Miss Mary Alice Smith, daughter of Mr. Alfred Edwin Smith, of 1071 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Kenneth Gardner Van Seiver, of this city, took place last Monday afternoon at Overlook, the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar G. Van Seiver, in West Orange, N. J. The Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay, of the North Presbyterian Church, this city, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of cream white satin with a cascade train, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. J. Pierre Seaman, dressed in an 1870 costume of orchid colored tulle, with picture hat of tulle and only bridal attendant, Harry Judson Bogardus, of Middletown, N. Y., was best man.

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MISS TILLOTSON A BRIDE TO-DAY

Will Marry Bernard S. Van Rensselaer in St. Bartholomew's Chapel.

ST. THOMAS'S SCENE OF EVANS WEDDING

Dunlap-Mullally Ceremony to Take Place in Philadelphia This Afternoon.

Miss Rose C. Tillotson, daughter of Mrs. James Knox Tillotson, of this city, will be married to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Bernard S. Van Rensselaer, of Seven Acres, New London, Conn., at noon to-day in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The bride will have no attendants. Henry L. Cushman will be best man and the ushers will be Robert Ogden Du Bois and Alexander T. M. Van Rensselaer. There will be no reception.

The marriage of Miss Lillian May Evans, daughter of the late William S. Evans, of London, England, to Clair Hyrum Woodford will take place this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church. A reception will follow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In old St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, to-day Miss Marjorie Dunlap, daughter of the late Frederick Dunlap, will become the bride of William Thomas Mullally, of this city.

Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn, daughter of the late Mayor John E. Reyburn of Philadelphia, will be married to Captain Francis Clark Harrington, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to-day in New London, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb at Shelburne, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitman and Miss Lida Louise Fleitman will go to Southampton, Long Island, to-morrow for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne at Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have arrived in town from their country place on Long Island and are at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice and her daughters, Miss Mildred Gautier Rice and Miss Elise French Rice, will leave town to-day for Southampton, Long Island, and to-morrow for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings will give a housewarming Friday at their new summer home at Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Charles H. Coster, of Tuxedo, has gone to Newport for the summer.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and her daughter will leave town Friday for California.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown will go to Southampton, Long Island, to-morrow for the season.

Mrs. Stanford White and her son, Lawrence Grant White, have gone to St. James, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster are at the Gedeny Farm Hotel for a few days.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson arrived in town yesterday by automobile from her villa in Newport and will spend several days at the Plaza.

ing their taxes. Now it is the most popular law in Georgia. You see, it is understood. And Georgia, sir, to-day, can borrow, is borrowing money, more than New York itself can borrow. This case will work out the same way. Already I have had letters from good people apologizing for saying they say nothing full information as to the facts.

"Do you think Frank innocent?"

"That question was never put up to me. I would rather not answer it. After reading the evidence, why did you not pardon Frank?"

"I was not asked to. It is never the practice to grant more than is asked for. If I owed you \$10,000 and you offered me \$20,000, I would give you the \$10,000 you asked for. The whole amount was due. Frank asked for a commutation. It was given him. If he had asked for a pardon, I would have granted it. I do not think I thought I should honestly do."

"Will this case get into politics?"

"Well," the Governor mused, "there may be politics in it now. Better wait and watch developments. I do not think so. No man yet rode into the Governorship of Georgia on a heated."

California Expositions via Glacier National Park!